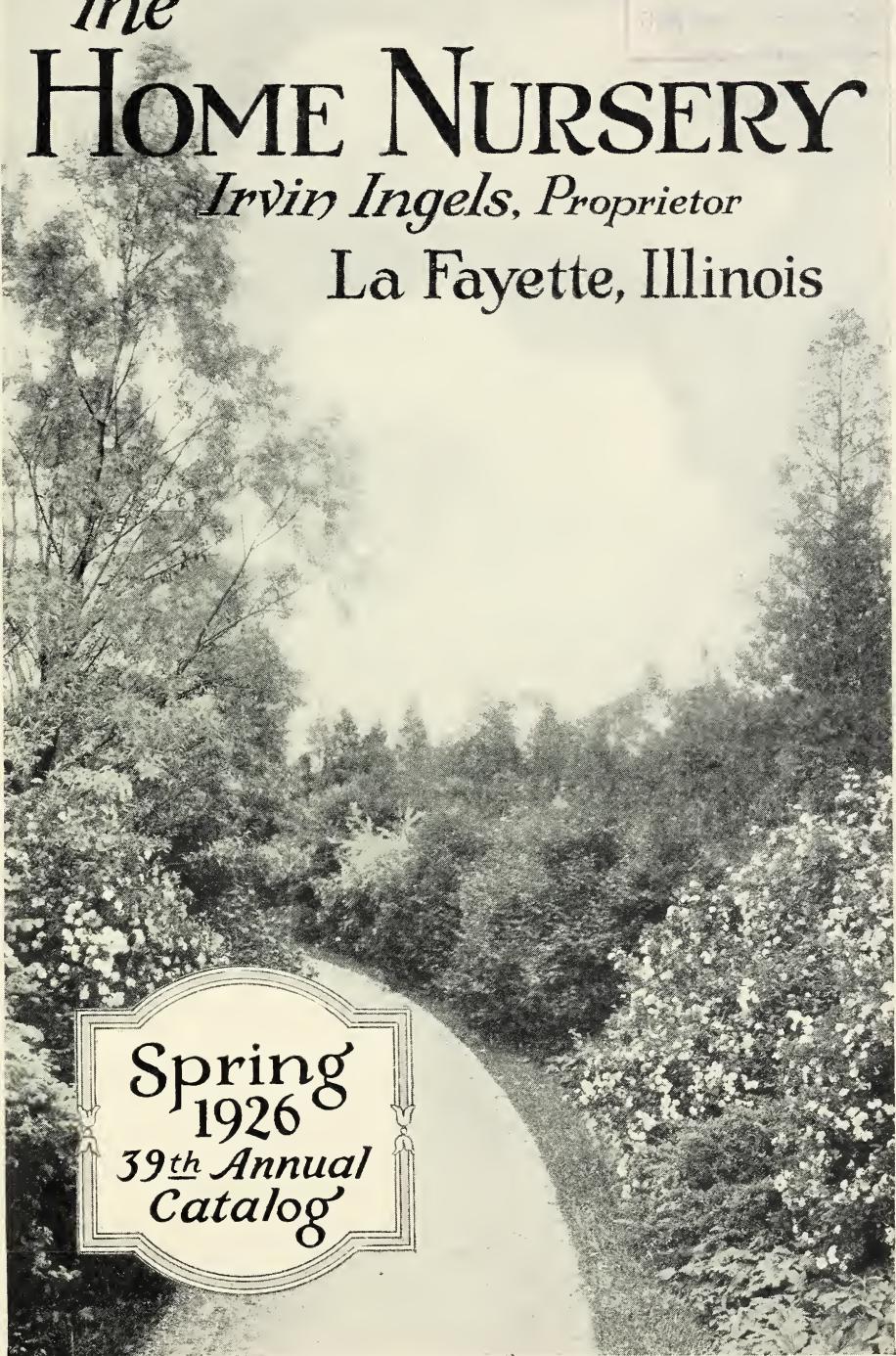


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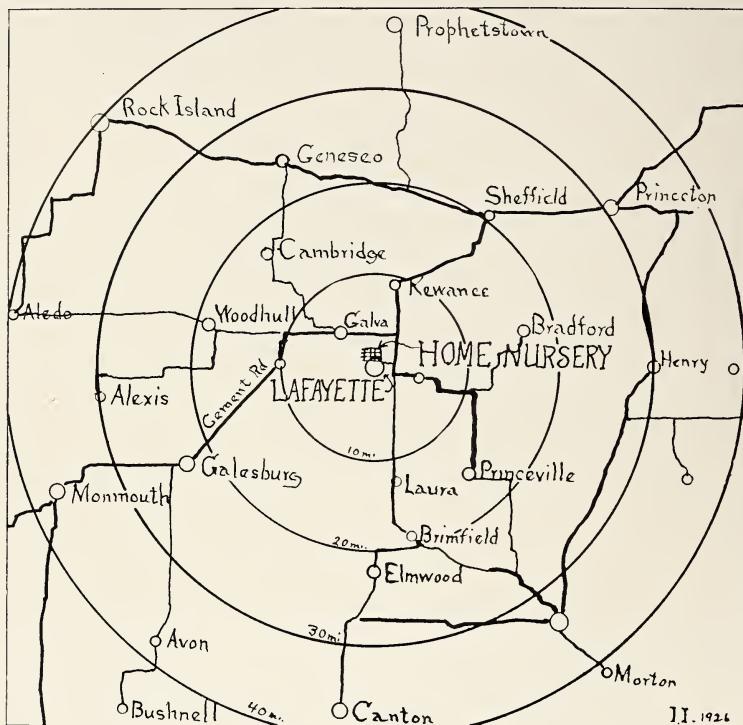
FEB 1926

The
HOME NURSERY
Irvin Ingels, Proprietor
La Fayette, Illinois



Spring
1926
39th Annual
Catalog

LOCATION



La Fayette is located in one of the most fertile sections of the corn belt on the Peoria branch of the Rock Island railroad, midway between the two cities.

It is near the two **main Cement Highways** serving this section of the State, Routes Nos. 28 and 30. The accompanying map shows these routes by heavy-faced lines, the main dirt roads by light lines. It is also on the **Logan and Lee Highway**.

The **favorable location** enables one to reach us via auto from most any part of the State. Only an hour's drive from **Galesburg or Elmwood**, an hour and a half from **Peoria**, and less than two hours from **Rock Island**.

A great many of our customers come to the Nursery via auto, securing their purchase and returning the same day, some as far away as eighty miles, thus transferring the trees from our grounds to theirs the same day, insuring success in planting.

It is far more satisfactory to see and make selection of what you want right on the grounds and take your purchase with you, saving delay as well as expense.

With **Cement Roads and Automobiles** it is less trouble to drive from 150 to 200 miles to our Nursery and return in a day than it was twenty-five years ago a distance of 20 or 25 miles by wagon and team. All you have to do now, no matter how far away you live, is to crank up the "Tin Lizzy" and step on her. "Let's go!"



No garden complete without a pool and fountain

INTRODUCTORY

39 years dealing direct with the Planter and sending out stock true to label and of the very best quality has given us a patronage that we are justly proud of.

In presenting this, our **39th Annual Catalog** and **Price List**, we have endeavored to give a full description of each Tree, Shrub or Plant, as well as cultural directions. And in entrusting your orders with us, you will be assured of getting everything just as wanted and packed in the best possible manner, the different departments of the business being under the direction of interested members of the family who have been brought up in the business and you can be assured of courteous treatment and proper execution of your order as well as expert advice in each particular line.

This catalog is our only salesman and am sure our respectable customers will find more satisfaction in ordering from it than from a windy salesman to whom you pay double the price.

One great satisfaction to us at this time is that during the past 39 years we have helped to make things more fruitful as well as beautiful for our fellow man, in the way of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, bringing delight and cheer, which alone repays for the labor and toil.

With the greatest period of prosperity coming that this nation has ever known, you should go out to meet it by Planting and Beautifying your homes.

Buying Nursery Products involves the element of faith. It is impossible to know the variety or price value of any article in advance. You learn the value or kind of a tree or plant after it has come to maturity years after planting. In all our dealings we aim to send out such stock as will give the fullest satisfaction to our customers in after years.

We are growing and furnishing only such Trees and Plants as are hardy and desirable in this latitude as well as this particular part of Illinois, and you can be assured in making selection from our list of getting stuff hardy and valuable in every way.

We have spared no pains in illustrating the catalog and you will find the colored pictures are taken from actual photographs, and are true to nature. We have endeavored to give true descriptions of the various articles as well as cultural directions based on actual experience of more than forty years.

While this Catalog is published in our interest, at the same time it is prepared to help the home builder to a more complete and fuller knowledge of the different trees, shrubs and plants that can be successfully grown in this region.

The real value and quality of a tree or plant depends upon its thriftiness and vigor. Anything in the plant line, as well as animal, can be dwarfed or stunted in growth the first few months or years of its life, from which it never recovers. Knowing this we give everything the highest culture and use an abundance of fertilizers. You will find that such "quality stock" gives far better results than sickly or stunted trees.

The Home Nursery Landscape Service has grown to be a very important branch of the business and we are able to point with pride to a large number of private estates, parks, cemeteries, factory grounds, etc., which we have designed and executed the past few years.

With our large list of ornamentals, such as evergreens, shrubs, trees and plants, we are able to execute any planting either large or small in a most satisfactory manner.

It is just as important in planting the home grounds to have a definite plan, furnished by a competent landscape architect, as to have a plan for building a modern dwelling. Attractive landscape effects are not made by guess-work but are the result of careful study and thinking.

Before making extensive plantings you should have this department make a survey of your grounds and furnish you with a properly worked-out design for beautifying them. We make surveys and submit sketches in blue print together with an estimated cost of planting. We do everything from start to finish and save you both money and time.

The Home Nursery Greenhouses are an important branch of the business and the large and increasing trade in this department indicates the quality of stock sent out. A large and popular list of Cut Flowers always on hand at reasonable prices. In buying of us you get fresh cut stock that you will find keeps more than a week longer than stuff bought from a dealer.

All the Popular Annuals for bedding and ornamental planting. Plants for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Porch Boxes, etc. Vegetable Plants in large quantities. See page 12 in the Catalog.

We arrange and plant formal beds with various flowering and ornamental plants that give beauty and fragrance throughout the season. Confer with this department and see how cheaply you can have this work done.

To those who have never bought of us, we will say that we employ no agents or salesmen, but deal direct. And you are insured of paying but one profit; a comparison of our prices with what you have formerly paid will show that they are less than half you pay traveling tree agents.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS

ORDER EARLY. To those familiar with the rush at the packing season, it is obvious that orders should be received early. Please place your order as far in advance of the shipping season as you possibly can, stating when you would like stock sent.

REPLACING. We do not replace stock that dies the first season at any reduction. Some firms offer to replace free, but if you will compare our prices with theirs, you will see that they can afford to do so.

Before making extensive plantings you should have this department make a survey of your grounds and furnish you with a properly worked-out design for beautifying them. We make surveys and submit sketches in blue print together with an estimated cost of planting. We do everything from start to finish and save you both money and time.

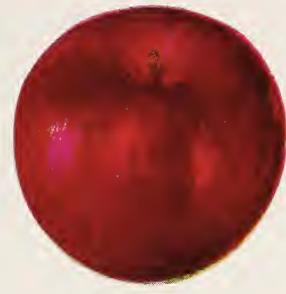
*"Give fools their gold, and knaves their power,
 Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
 Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
 Or plants a tree, is more than all."*—WHITTIER.



Maiden Blush



Winter Banana



Jonathan

APPLES

For the temperate zone there is no fruit so important as the apple. There are so many varieties that every taste can be satisfied, and the different kinds vary in time of ripening almost the entire year.

Every landowner should plant at least some apple trees; the blossoms alone would more than repay for the trouble, even the shade it might afford. The landscape effect they give to a homestead is invaluable, no real homestead could be complete in appointment without its orchard; it's the one dear spot in the memory of everyone reared on a farm that has its orchard. Still some people neglect such an important feature in laying out their home grounds. And with all these benefits you may have apples fresh from the tree at your pleasure with a flavor that cannot be had in ones from a distant market. Could there be greater inducements for planting an orchard?

Some are at a loss to know what kinds to plant. Some kinds do better on certain soils and locations and one must study orchards in the neighborhood in which he lives to find what kinds succeed best. But after all, one's taste is the main consideration in making selections from our list, as every variety is well and favorably known in the corn belt and will do fairly well in any part of it.

In making selection for an orchard one must not choose too many Summer and Fall varieties, as they do not last long in a fresh condition and are soon gone, although the trees are usually good bearers. One should select mostly late Fall and Winter varieties. The reason for selecting a number of kinds is that some varieties are at their best in early winter and some mid-season, while others are not good eating until March or April. A selection should be made so as to have kinds that will give ripe fruit in succession during the entire year, beginning with the early maturing kinds and ending with the very late keepers.

Price of Apple Trees, 4 to 6 ft., each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00; per 100, \$65.00.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***EARLY HARVEST**—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

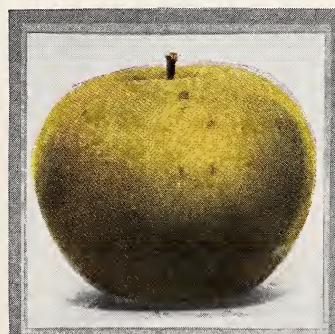
OLDENBURG (Duchess)—Streaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

RED JUNE—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—White, tender and juicy. Tree comes into bearing immediately.



Winesap



Grimes' Golden Pippin



Delicious



Tolman Sweet

APPLES—Continued

FALL VARIETIES

MAIDEN BLUSH—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red, flesh tender and white and of superior quality.

SNOW—Also called Fameuse. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.

WEALTHY—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit large, striped with yellow and red, flesh white and tender, reddish stained and of excellent flavor.

POUND SWEET—Very large, rather coarse-grained, but of excellent flavor. The skin is pale green and the flesh yellow.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Very tender and juicy; sub-acid in flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES

BEN DAVIS—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its large size and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white.

DOMINIE—Medium size, skin light yellow, striped with red, flesh white, tender and juicy, extra fine quality.

DELICIOUS (Stark's)—Fine, large, red apple, deeply ribbed at the apex, extremely hardy and rapid grower, coming into bearing soon. **Price, \$1.00 each.**

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—A yellow apple of good size and of excellent quality, flesh tender and rich, decided spicy flavor.

JONATHAN—Medium to large size, skin almost entirely covered with red; flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid; quality excellent.

ROMAN STEM—A very productive variety, fruit medium sized, rich yellow with a faint

bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub-acid.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, yellow, shaded red; good quality.

***SPY**—Large, very juicy and of delightful flavor; rich sub-acid. A very popular sort.

***MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG**—One of the most profitable and valuable in the market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

***WINESAP**—Well known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large; skin thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid; quality excellent.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Tree vigorous, hardy, spreading. An early bearer and very productive; fruit medium size, round approaching conic; skin smooth, greenish yellow, splashed and striped with red and purple; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Splendid late keeper.

WINTER BANANA—An excellent variety, which has stood the severest tests. Tree is hardy and will succeed in very cold climates; its wonderful productiveness will bring quicker and larger returns than any other apple in the orchard. The fruit has a richness of flavor that cannot be described. Flesh golden yellow, fine-grained.

BALDWIN—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, rich.

JENETING—Medium size, pale red with distinct stripes on yellow ground; flesh nearly white, juicy, mild sub-acid, great bearer.

***GOLDEN RUSSET**—A rich, juicy apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russet.

TOLMAN SWEET—A vigorous growing variety; fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality.

CRAB APPLES

Price, first class, each, \$1.00.

The varieties we have to offer are the very best kinds. The Transcendent is medium early while the Hyslop is late.

HYSLOP—Large, dark red, productive and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

TRANSCENDENT—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs; the fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary purposes; immensely productive.

WHITNEY—One of the largest, glossy green, splashed carmine, firm, juicy, pleasant, great bearer; excellent for cider. August.

APRICOTS

Price, 5 to 6 ft. trees, each, \$1.00.

The Apricot is one of the very earliest of the tree fruits and is in bloom early in the spring before any other of the tree fruits are out. The kinds we have to offer are all hardy and valuable.

Varieties: Alexis, J. L. Budd, Moorpark—Arranged in their order of ripening.

If we do not send you just what you order, and of the best quality, we cannot expect to hold your trade or have you recommend us to your friends.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

The Pear is one of the most luscious of the tree fruits and by planting both early and late ripening varieties they may be had in fresh condition from July until mid-winter. When properly grown they are one of the most profitable fruits. The fruit should never be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe, as it then loses its flavor. Summer pears should be picked at least a week or ten days before ripening and fall varieties two weeks or more. When laid away to ripen they will attain their finest flavor.

There used to be an old saying that "He who plants Pears, plants for his heirs." The old varieties of Pears planted as standards required from ten to fifteen years to come into bearing. However, now we have kinds that bear quite young, some even showing fruit in the nursery row, and bear abundantly two or three years after planting. **Our list of sorts** contains only a few, but they are most satisfactory for this particular region.

Standard Trees, 3 years old, 5 to 7 ft., each, \$1.00.

BARTLETT—The leading commercial variety, one of the most popular for dessert and canning. Large, clear yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh is white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. Tree is vigorous, very productive, hardy, bears young.

KIEFFER—A large, handsome pear and an excellent keeper. The trees are very hardy and begin to bear when quite young. The fruit is a rich yellow with a reddish cheek. If picked about October 1st, when it takes on a slight yellow tint, and put in boxes in a dark place to ripen, they are

fine eating out of hand and superior to most pears for canning. Its excellent flavor and handsome appearance make it a desirable market variety.

DWARF PEAR TREES

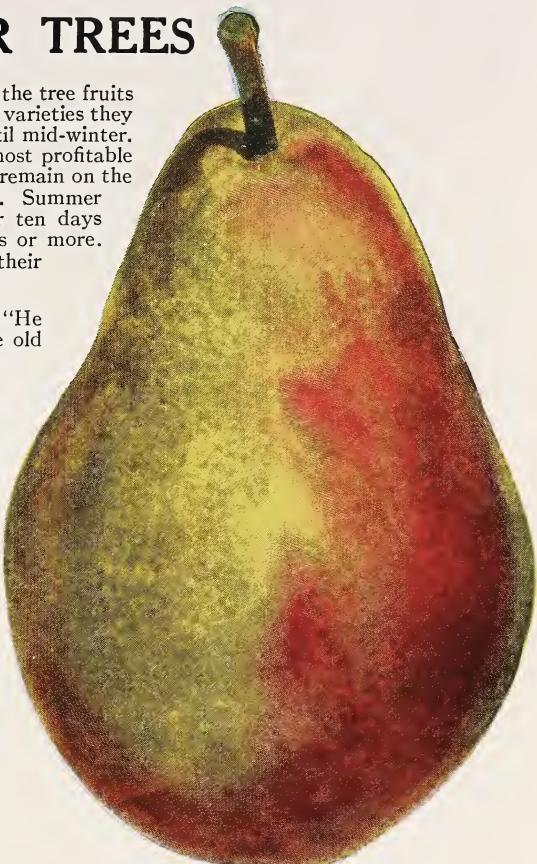
Three-Year-Old Class, \$1.00 each.

Dwarf Pears are valuable, as they come into bearing immediately and are well adapted to small gardens. It is propagated on Quince roots, which makes the tree a slow dwarfish grower, and less subject to blight than the standard. The dwarfing does not affect the fruit in any way. In orchard planting they may be set much closer than the standard trees.

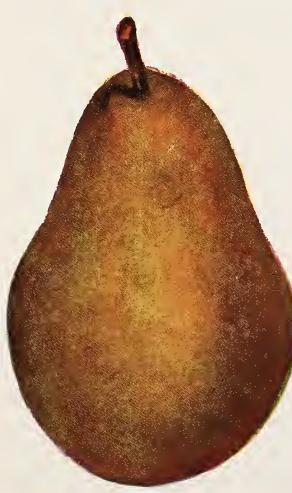
DUCHESS—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white, juicy, buttery, melting and sweet. Ripens from October to November.

SECKEL—One of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Rather small, with a rich yellowish brown skin and white melting flesh. Season August and September. Tree very productive.

When you buy trees of us you are dealing directly with the grower and have no middleman's profits to pay. If you do not get just what you order, you know where to find us.



Bartlett Pear



Seckel Pear



Elberta Peaches

and as the peach, like other fruit trees, does not come true from seed, while a known hardy peach may be propagated and still retain its strength and hardiness.

In propagating the peach, like other fruit trees, the bud is transplanted from one tree to another and the nature of the bud is not changed in the least nor its hardiness affected.

Therefore, it is best to plant known varieties of peaches, rather than trust to seedlings that may be tender as well as worthless in fruit no matter how hardy or fine the fruit was that the seed came from.

The peach never makes a very large tree in this latitude and requires very little room, and may be planted as close as from 7 to 8 feet apart. It is a good tree to plant in a young orchard for fillers or nurse trees to be taken out in a few years.

The following varieties are all good and hardy kinds and well adapted to growing in this latitude. All are Freestones except as noted and of the finest quality. The list is arranged in their order of ripening.

Price, First Class Trees, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per 10.

RYDER'S EARLY—One of the few real early freestones; color yellow with red on the exposed side. Above medium size, flesh yellow and fine flavored. Tree hardy and extremely productive. Ripens first week in July.

CHAMPION—Trees of this variety are hardy and bear well. The fruit is large and desirable for shipping. It is very handsome, creamy white with a red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. It ripens in August.

FITZGERALD—Fruit large; brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Trees are vigorous and bear well; fruit is large, oblong, yellow; juicy and of splendid quality. It begins ripening early in September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA (Free)—Very large; white with red cheek; firm and of excellent flavor; uniformly large and a very prolific and sure bearer.

In buying of us you get trees at first hand that are alive and true to label, and at half the price you pay agents or dealers.

PEACHES

Peaches are the earliest to come into bearing after planting of any of the tree fruits. Trees have been known to bear fruit within eighteen months from the time the seed sprouted and it is not uncommon for them to bear in three years from the seed. Trees planted out usually come into bearing the second year and come into full bearing in from three to four years.

It is the belief among a good many growers that a seedling tree is harder or less liable to winter injury than one propagated by budding or grafting. They are greatly mistaken in this, as the mode in which a tree is propagated has nothing to do with its hardiness,

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, pale yellow, deep red cheek, white flesh, tender, rich, good. September.

CARMAN—The new hardy Peach; nearly as choice and fine as the Elberta; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. A good shipper; free.

ELBERTA—The great market Peach of the South and West. Perfectly hardy in the North and claimed by some to be the best all-around Peach. Fruit large and handsome, with lemon-yellow skin, red on the sunny side. Flesh a rich yellow with pink around the very free stone; tender and juicy.

RYDER'S LATE—A white variety with red cheek; flesh melting and fine flavored; size above medium. Tree bears well and fruit matures without injury from rot or scab. Season late September.

WONDERFUL (Free)—Large; yellow overspread with carmine; highly flavored and very firm.

PLUM TREES



Fellenberg Plums

The Plum, although not as important as some of the other fruits, should have a place in every orchard or fruit plantation. Being a native fruit, it is of the most easy culture, and a great bearer. There is an endless variety of colors and flavors as well as difference in time of ripening, extending from July 15th to late in the fall. This is a tree that you can plant as close together as you like, as they seem to do their best when grown in thickets and are usually found growing in this manner in the wild state. The



Burbank Plum

fruit is always shaken from the trees and the height does not matter.

There are three distinct classes that are grown here, viz.:

Native, or those from our wild species found growing along streams everywhere.

European—Those introduced from Europe, and called Tame or Domestic Plums, and Japanese.

Japanese—A species recently introduced from Japan from which have sprung many excellent kinds. We are growing the most valuable varieties of the three different species

First Class Trees, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 for 10. for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

ABUNDANCE—Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry-red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

BURBANK—Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor. The tree is hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

RED JUNE—One of the best Japanese plums; ripens before the Abundance; fruit good size; brilliant red; one of the best extra early plums.

EUROPEAN

DAMSON—A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium sized, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom." One of the best plums

FELLENBERG (FRENCH OR ITALIAN PRUNE)—A desirable late Plum; oval; free-stone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

GREEN GAGE—A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

NATIVE OR AMERICAN

WILD GOOSE—Old and widely planted variety; light red; very early. Season July 15th.

YELLOW EGG—Large, light yellow; tree productive and hardy.

CHERRY TREES

First Class Trees, \$1.00 each.

The Cherry is the earliest tree fruit to ripen, and being of such rich flavor is one of the most popular of our hardy fruits. It retains its excellent flavor when canned and is most refreshing either cooked or eaten as they come from the tree.

The trees begin to bear when only a few feet high and are annual bearers. For a nearby market it is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. The trees will thrive in almost any situation and can be depended upon annually to furnish an abundance of luscious fruit.

Have tested a number of kinds and offer only the best. Our trees are budded upon the Mahaleb stock, which dwarfs them to some extent, so that the trees do not grow so tall or rapid and do not sprout from the root.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is perhaps the most popular and valuable Cherry yet produced. It is very prolific and bears bright red, juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor and unexcelled for cooking. Tree very hardy. Ripens about 10th of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—A very productive, late-ripening Cherry. The fruit is large, dark purple, almost black, juicy and rich; decidedly acid.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—A large and bright red, very attractive Cherry. A very pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about 10 days after the Richmond. The fruit is much sought after on account of its large size and fine flavor.



Large Montmorency Cherries

The only possible way to build up a business to last is by honest and square dealing.



Moore's Early



Agawam



Concord



Niagara

GRAPES

The fruit of the Grape has been very popular with the human race ever since our Great Grand-father, Noah, planted that memorable vineyard after the great flood, being one of the oldest mentioned fruits in Sacred History. It is the most wholesome of all the fruits, and the most highly esteemed.

By planting early and late kinds one may have the fruit in fresh condition from mid-summer to late fall, and many varieties will keep fresh until winter if laid away in a cool, dry place.

There is no fruit that will grow and take care of itself as will the grape if given a start. It will climb over any other tree or building that it can get hold of, and the higher it climbs the better flavor its fruit. And there is no fruit that will bear a richer harvest if given proper care and pruning.

Vines via Parcel Post. Grapevines may be sent cheaply and quickly via parcel post, and where this mode of delivery is desired the exact amount of postage required will be given on inquiry. Ten cents will pay postage on ten vines in first or second zones.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors, and is the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther north a light covering will suffice to insure crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year-old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines, and are first class in every particular.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—The leader among the white Grapes; vines are similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

CONCORD—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large luscious fruit. Entirely hardy and productive. Succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. Price, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.50.

AGAWAM—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous, and of good quality; keeps well. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

NIAGARA (White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large; greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

In this section of Illinois it is a very easy matter for a farmer to raise all the fruit his family can use, but not one out of fifty does it.

MOORE'S EARLY—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valuable on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS—The earliest vegetable from the garden and of the easiest culture. A planting once established will grow and produce abundantly for an indefinite period with the least attention. Price for strong roots, each, 5c; per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

RHUBARB—One of the earliest sauces from the garden, and on account of its coming before anything else in the spring, is eagerly sought. Strong Roots of extra early kind, each, 20c; per 10, \$1.50.

SAGE—Strong plants, each, 25c.

CURRANTS

Like all other small fruits, the Currant needs a rich soil and high culture to get the best results. Grown on a poor soil and in a neglected condition, the fruit will be so acid as to be almost unfit for use, while the fruit of the same kinds grown under favorable conditions will have a mild and most refreshing flavor. On account of the long season of ripening, which extends from early in May until September, and the many ways it may be used, it should be included in every garden.

CHERRY—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

BLACK CHAMPION—Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. 35c each.

WHITE GRAPE—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive. Clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor, and good quality. A good table variety. 35c each.

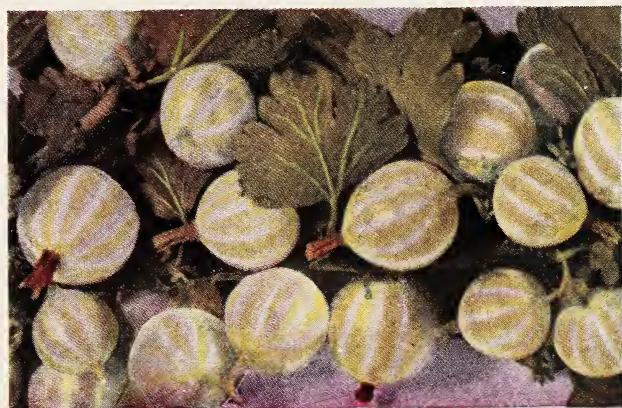


Cherry Currant

GOOSEBERRIES

One of our valuable native fruits, and of the most easy culture. They will grow and do well in most any situation, and seem to do as well in a fence corner or along the hedge, as in a cultivated spot. It is the first fruit from the garden in the Spring, and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the frost of September or later.

Many people are prevented from growing either Gooseberries or Currants on account of the currant-worm that eats the foliage and prevents the fruit from maturing. These pests are the easiest controlled of any of the insects that feed on the foliage and plants and trees. The worms go into the chrysalis state in the ground under the bushes and the eggs are laid on the leaves near the base on the inside of the bush. The small worms commence to feed as soon as the leaves are developed. During their early existence they are not noticed, but in a few days of warm weather they spread all over the bush and then seem to eat up every leaf in a day. The remedy is to sprinkle the bush with water to which a little paris-green has been added — just enough to give it a sea-green color — as soon as the leaves are fully grown, and repeat the dose in a week or ten days to make sure of the worms.

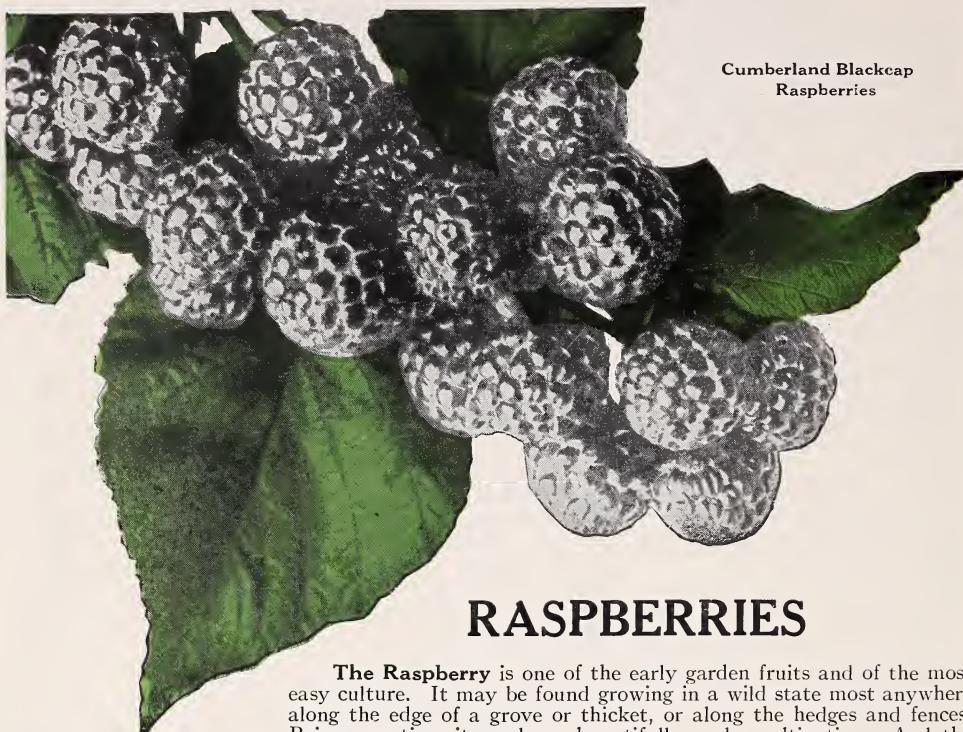


Downing Gooseberries

DOWNING—Native variety; fruit large, round light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored; skin smooth. Bush very productive. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

HOUGHTON—An American variety; clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 20c each; \$1.75 per 10.

A business conducted for 39 years under the same management with an increasing patronage is proof enough of reliability.



Cumberland Blackcap
Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

The Raspberry is one of the early garden fruits and of the most easy culture. It may be found growing in a wild state most anywhere along the edge of a grove or thicket, or along the hedges and fences. Being a native, it produces bountifully under cultivation. And the fruit finds a ready sale in the markets at nearly double the price of any other fresh berries.

It is necessary to renew a plantation every few years, as the crowns become old and infested with anthracnose or raspberry scab causing the fruit to become small and insipid.

The Red Raspberries or those that sprout from the root should be planted closer in the row, and all suckers that come up between the rows should be cut out. This will give more strength and vigor to the growing canes. This class of raspberry requires no pruning further than taking out the dead canes. This has to be done with all raspberries, as the canes live only two seasons, that is, they grow up one year and bear and die the next. All raspberries like a rich soil, and a top dressing every fall will be highly beneficial.

Blackcaps—Price each, 10c; per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.50.

Redcaps, Price each, 15c; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.00.

Reds that sprout from root, each, 7c; per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

PLUM FARMER—A large Blackcap of extra fine quality of fruit. Canes hardy and free from disease and a vigorous grower. The best of the Blackcaps.

CUMBERLAND—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the Blacks. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

GREGG—For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.

COLUMBIAN—Redcap of large size. Canes strong and very productive. The fruit is dark red and of fine flavor.

CUTHBERT—Large, bright scarlet or crimson, excellent quality; firm, juicy and refreshing; hardy and productive. The very best of the kinds that sprout from the root.



Cuthbert Raspberries

STRAW-BERRIES

The **Strawberry** is the most universally used fruit in its season of all the fresh fruits on the market. And its season may be said to extend from Florida and Texas to Minnesota and Washington, being on the market from February until late in July, and during May and June the larger cities consume them by the train-loads daily.

In our **latitude** it is the first fruit to ripen in the spring and there is no fruit that yields a greater profit per acre or quicker returns.

A **plantation** made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability. It is grown with profit equally well in the North, East, South or West, and will grow with success in any properly fertilized soil or climate.

Our Soil is especially suited to the development of Strawberry plants and our plants are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely from the production of plants which are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

Price, per bunch of 25 plants, 50c; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

DUNLAP (Per.)—This is proving to be the most valuable sort and is just now being planted more than any other kind. The berries are very large, bright red, well formed and highly flavored. The greatest market berry yet introduced.

BRANDYWINE—Mid-season to very late; large, dull red berry of extremely rich flavor. Valuable on account of its late season.

HAVERLAND—Early to mid-season; extra large, pointed berry of bright red color and excellent flavor, a splendid kind for home use.

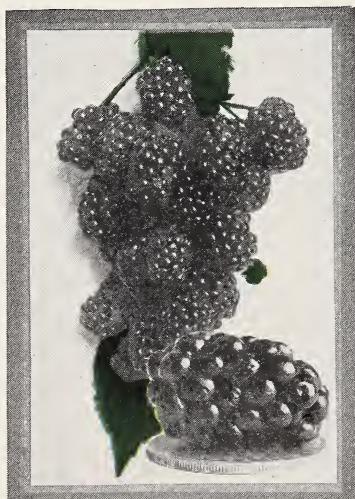
Note—We have discontinued the propagation of the everbearing variety and do not offer them. It requires favorable weather conditions to get fruit out of season and a great many customers were disappointed in them.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when they get about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the Raspberry, is a native fruit and readily responds to high culture. Have tested a good many different kinds and have found the **Snyder** to be the most valuable for the North. **Price per 10 plants, 75c; per 100, \$5.00.**



Dunlap
Strawberries



Snyder Blackberries



Mixed Gladiolus

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

HOME NURSERY GREENHOUSES, Gaar Ingels, Proprietor,
La Fayette, Illinois.

Our equipment for this Department is modern and up-to-date. We now have about 20,000 square feet of glass devoted to the growing of all the popular kinds of cut flowers and potted plants. A trial order will convince you that we grow "quality stock."

Large stock suitable for window boxes and baskets. Bring them along and we will fill them for you.

For Fall Planting—Tulips, Narcissus, Hyacinths, etc., etc., at low prices.

Cut Flowers for All Occasions—We ship only fresh cut flowers of our own growing and they are not to be compared with flowers held perhaps for a week in a retail store. You buy direct from the grower and pay only one profit. We guarantee safe delivery by Parcel Post.

Carnations—White, pink or red. **\$1.50 per doz.**

Sweet Peas—White, pink or red. Bunch of 25 stems. **.75c.**

Roses—Varieties, Premier and Columbia. **\$2.00 per doz.** and up, according to length of stem.

Calla Lilies—Extra large, **\$4.00 per doz.** Other blooms in season.

Note—For making up Sprays with green and tying with Chiffon, **.50c** additional. Emblems, Wreaths, Floral Designs, etc., according to size, **\$5.00 and up.**

Cut Flowers ordered for Holidays, 30 to 50 per cent higher.

Order by mail or phone. Day and night service.

PRICES OF BEDDING PLANTS.

	Pot	Inch	Each	Doz.
Snapdragon , red, pink, yellow or white.....		2	\$0.10	\$0.60
Verbenas , (separate colors, .75c doz.) Mixed colors.....		2	.10	.60
Centaurea (Dusty Miller) —Fine for vases or window boxes.....		3	.15	1.50
Heliotrope —Dark blue.....		3	.15	1.50
Sweet Alyssum —Dwarf variety, fine for edging.....		2	.10	.50
Calendula (Pot Marigold) —Rich yellow.....		4	.20	2.00
Pansies, Giant —Mixed.....		2	.10	.50
Asters —White, pink, lavender, purple or red.....		2	.10	.60
Petunia —Single, white blue or pink (2-inch., doz. 60c).....		3	.15	1.50
Petunias —Double, Tufted Giant, separate colors.....		3	.15	1.50
Lantana —A perpetual bloomer, assorted colors.....		3	.15	1.50
Geraniums —Assorted colors (3-inch, 15c; doz., \$1.50).....		4	.25	2.50
Salvias (Scarlet Sage) —Early dwarf variety.....		2	.10	.75
Alternanthera (Joseph's Coat) —Red, pink and yellow kinds.....		2	.10	.60
Ageratum —Dwarf, blue, fine for edging.....		2	.10	.60
Coleus (Foliage Plants) —Finest assorted colors.....		2	.10	1.00
Vinca (Variegated Vine) —(3-inch, 15c; doz., \$1.50), fine for boxes.....		4	.25	2.50
Phlox Drumondi —Mixed colors.....		2	.10	.60

MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS

	Pot	Inch	Each	Each
Boston Fern —Specimens.....		6		\$1.50
Asparagus Fern (Pulmosa) —Plume-like foliage.....		4		.50
Asparagus Sprengeri		3		.15
Dracena Indivisa —Fine for boxes.....		4		.25
Cuphea (Cigar Plant)		3		.15
Parlor Ivy —Fine for baskets and boxes.....		2		.15
Pelargonium (Martha Washington Geranium)		4		.35
Carnations and Chrysanthemums —Tender kinds.....		2		.15
Moon Vine —Large white flowers, very rapid grower.....		3		.20
Boston Daisies —Yellow or white.....		3		.15
Gladiolus Bulbs —Twelve leading kinds in all colors, doz., .75c .				
Cannas —Giant blooms, red or yellow. From pots, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00 .				

VEGETABLE PLANTS

	Doz.		Doz.
Cauliflower	\$0.20	Eggplant —Purple.....	\$0.60
Pepper —Sweet and Cayenne.....	.20	Cabbage —Early and late.....	.10
Celery —June 1st.....		(per 100, \$1.00)	.20
Tomatoes —Best kinds, doz., 15c ; transplanted, 25c ; potted, stocky, .75c .			

Flower and Plant orders should be sent direct to this Department.

HOME NURSERY GREENHOUSES, Gaar Ingels, Proprietor, La Fayette, Illinois.



The two trees on the curb are Bungei Catalpa; Hydrangea blooming in the yard

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

There is nothing about a homestead in the country or residence in city or village that reflects the culture and refinement of the owner as do well-kept and judiciously planted grounds. The planting also adds selling value as well as beauty and comfort.

In the development of the Central West the first and most important thing to the home builder was to get the home, and little attention was paid to the beautifying of the home grounds. Now the land is practically all developed into farms with convenient and substantial buildings, and the owners are beginning to think about beautifying their homes by the planting of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs and plants.

The demand for ornamental trees, shrubs and plants has greatly increased the past few years and to meet this demand we have greatly enlarged our plantings in this department and enlarged our facilities for propagating this class of stock, which consists of such kinds as are hardy and desirable and represent a great variety of colors both in blossom and foliage, as well as in habit and growth, and we are able to supply these in large quantities.

Where large or small estates are to be beautified or grounds laid out, such as parks, playgrounds, institutional and club grounds, cemeteries, etc., we send a landscape architect to survey same and furnish complete plans and specifications for the proper planting, location of walks, drives, etc.

SHADE TREES

CATALPA (Hardy Catalpa)—A very rapid grower, large heart-shaped, downy leaves; deep green and compound panicles of white flowers tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful. 8 to 9 ft. in height. **Each, \$1.50.**

ELM (American White)—A large, rapid growing, spreading tree, with drooping branches of our native woods. Eventually makes a very large and grand tree. Is not easily damaged by storm. 8 to 10 ft. **Each, \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., each, \$3.50.**

MAPLE (Soft)—Well-known, rapid growing tree, valuable where quick shade is wanted. Makes beautiful tree if properly trained. Heavy leading branches should be cut back to give a round, balanced top. 10 to 12 ft., **each, \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., each, \$3.00; per 10, \$25.00.**

MAPLE, HARD (Sugar Maple)—One of our very best for shade. Makes a round, dense top, medium rapid growth. The leaves give beautiful autumn tints in the fall, of yellow and scarlet. Has no equal for shade. 12 to 14 ft., **each, \$5.00.**

POPLAR (Carolina)—Very rapid growing and will thrive in most any situation. Desirable for quick shade or windbreak. The most rapid growing tree we have. 6 to 7 ft., **each, \$1.00.**



Judicious planting of trees and shrubs enhance the value of your home more than an equal amount of money spent in any other way

SHADE TREES—Continued

POPLAR (Chinese)—A rapid growing Poplar from Central China, of upright growth, similar to the Lombardy. 6 to 7 ft., **each, \$1.50.**

POPLAR (Lombardy)—Very tall-growing tree with spirelike habit. Very suitable for planting in landscape designs in connection with more spreading trees. 6 to 7 ft., **each, \$1.50.**

BUNGEI CATALPA (Umbrella Tree)—Grafted on stems six feet high it makes an Umbrella top without pruning. A very unique tree, desirable for lawn, park or cemetery planting. **1-year-heads, each, \$3.00.**

WEEPING TREES

The Weeping Trees lend grace and beauty to ornamental grounds and may be planted singly in open situations where they will fully develop. The following list contains the most hardy and desirable of this class of trees.

WEEPING WILLOW (Babylonian)—A most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive. **Price, each, \$2.00.**

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY—One of the most perfect weeping trees yet introduced. With long, slender, willowy branches reaching the ground; full of fruit during the early part of the summer. The foliage is bright glossy green. **Price, each, \$3.00.**

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—One of the finest weeping trees for the lawn. With broad foliage and branches drooping gracefully to the ground. **Price, each, \$3.00.**

SUGGESTIONS ON PLANTING

In planting, due regard should be paid to the space available, and trees and shrubs should not be planted at random. Nothing is more handsome than a fine, well cut lawn, with trees and shrubs planted along the drives leading to the house and other buildings. The background for a large lawn should be of the different varieties of larger growing trees, with groups of specimen trees in the foreground. Most shrubs are at their best planted in beds, either all of one variety or with several varieties so arranged that the higher growing ones will form the center with those of lower growing habits massed around them. These plants should be thoroughly cultivated and annually pruned. It is not well to plant so few that years must pass before a good effect is produced, but a surplus should be planted at first and this gradually taken out. Vines should be planted near the house and allowed to clamber on it or may be trained with fine effect over arbors or stakes placed in the lawn.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Nature is Always Bounteous in her gifts to man and has been unstinted in giving us a great wealth of shrubs with their perfume and flowers, with their varied colored foliage and bright fruit. No one with home grounds either large or small should be without enjoyment of these wonderful gifts. Who can measure the uplifting influence they have upon those that are enraptured by their beauty and fragrance.

They require but little care when once established and grow in size and beauty each year. They are very effective for screens, borders and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the fall and winter.

There is scarcely a home in country, suburb or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy, flowering shrubs. In this part of the West their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

To meet this demand we have added a number of desirable hardy flowering and ornamental-leaved varieties to our list of shrubs.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA (Five-Leaved Aralia)—Of compact, graceful outline, with bright green and shining foliage, attaining a height of from 5 to 7 feet. Produces a luxuriant, glossy foliage effect. **Each, 60c.**

ARALIA SPINOSA (Hercules Club)—Upright-growing shrub or small tree with handsomely cut leaves 1 to 3 feet long. Flowers white in enormous clusters in August. Used for odd semi-tropical effects. **Each, 75c.**

ARONIA—Chokeberry, very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers in racemes, grows well in shade, and bears ornamental fruits. We have two varieties, red and black fruited. **Each, 50c.**

AMORPHIA FRUTICOSA (False Indigo)—Large spreading bush with pinnate leaves and splendid spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June after the spring flowering shrubs are over. **Each, 75c.**

AMYGDALUS (Flowering Almond)—Flowers very early in the Spring. Very showy. We have both the pink and white variety. **Each, 75c.**

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)—A graceful shrub with lilac colored panicles of flowers at the ends of drooping branches. During summer and fall. Very fragrant, attractive to butterflies, hence the name. Semi-herbaceous, as it usually kills down during the winter but springs from the root four to five feet in height and blooms full. **Price, each, 75c.**



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush



Amygdalus—Flowering Almond

SHRUBS—Continued

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—A very graceful shrub of low, dense habit, bright green foliage, turning to dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson in autumn, followed by bright red berries in winter. Thrives



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester



Berberis Thunbergii

in any location, and classed as one of the most beautiful and useful shrubs in cultivation. **Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.**

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Strawberry Bush)—Old-fashioned allspice, upright habit, and glossy leaves, with flowers of chocolate red. **Each, 50c.**

CORNUS (The Osier Dogwood or Cornel)

The Dogwoods are a wonderful group of highly ornamental shrubs, thriving in almost any soil, sun or shade, growing to a height of from 5 to 8 feet, and having the continuous ornamental qualities of white flowers in summer, bright foliage in fall and bright colored twigs and berries in winter, which attract many desirable birds. Note the following varieties:

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA—Small white flowers in May and June followed by dark-blue berries. Habit quite distinct from the other *Cornus*. **Price, each, 50c.**

CORNUS AMOMUM (Silky Dogwood)—Upright, medium sized shrub, with purplish branches, and light blue fruit in winter. **Each, 50c.**

CORNUS FLORIDA (Large Flowered Dogwood)—Tall, upright shrub or small tree with large, white flowers in early spring. **Each, 75c.**

CORNUS AUREA (Yellow Branched Dogwood)—Branches are bright yellow in winter. **Each, 50c.**

CORNUS PANICULATA (Gray Dogwood)—Upright-growing, loaded with white berries in fall, which attract numerous desirable birds. **Each, 50c.**

CORNUS SANGUINEA (European Red Osier)—Handsome; wide-growing shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Black berries. **Each, 40c.**

CORNUS SIBIRICA or **ALBA** (Siberian Red Osier)—Similar to above except with brilliant, blood-red branches in winter and early spring. Fruit light blue. Flowers white. **Each, 40c.**

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japonica or Japan Quince)—Old-fashioned shrub with glossy foliage, and scarlet flowers in great profusion, blooming before the leaves come in early spring. **Each, 50c.**

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (Large-Flowering Deutzia)—Extremely ornamental and graceful shrub, producing an abundance of double white flowers along full length of branches in June. Fine for foundation planting. **Each, 60c.**

SHRUBS—Continued

DWARF DEUTZIA (*Deutzia Gracilis*)—A very dwarf, low growing bush, never taller than 3 feet. Is covered very early in the spring with pure white, bell-shaped flowers. Highly desirable. Price, each, 50c.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA (*Russian Olive*)—Large, dense shrub attaining a height of from 10 to 12 feet, with wonderful silver gray foliage. Very hardy and desirable for screen and background planting. Each, 60c.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS (*Strawberry Bush*)—An erect shrub with bright green branches, and very showy fruits of rose color, with scarlet seed coats. Brilliant autumn foliage. Each, 50c.

EUONYMUS ALATUS (*Cork-barked Euonymus*)—Dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect. Price, 75c.

FORSYTHIA

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA (*Golden Bell*)—One of the most desirable for foundation planting, or border, being very graceful in habit, and adapting itself to almost any soil or situation. Flowers yellow and bell-shaped, bloom along entire length of branches in early spring before leaves. Earliest shrub to bloom. Each, 40c.

FORSYTHIA SUSPESA (*Drooping Golden Bell*)—Drooping variety of the above. Fine for shrub border, or covering banks and terraces. Each, 50c.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI (*Fortune's Forsythia*)—Very upright growing variety of the preceding. Each, 50c.



Forsythia Intermedia

6

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (*Althea or Rose of Sharon*)—Upright growing shrub noted for its profusion of large blooms of various colors in late summer. Each, 75c.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (*Hills of Snow*)—Medium-sized shrub thriving in sun or shade, loaded with snowball-like flowers throughout the summer. Each, 60.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (*Hardy Hydrangea*)—Well-known shrub with very large, white flowers in late summer, which turn pink and hang on until late fall. Each, 75c.



Hibiscus Syriacus



Lonicera Tatarica

SHRUBS—Continued

LONICERA MORROWI (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)—Wide-spreading branches, growing from 4 to 6 feet tall. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Fruit bright-red and attracts desirable birds. Very useful for foundation planting and border. **Each, 50c.**

LONICERA TATARICA (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Tall, bushy shrubs with pink flowers, followed by red or orange berries, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Its dense foliage makes it one of the best for screen planting. **Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00.**

PHILADELPHUS

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (Syringa or Mock Orange)—Old-fashioned shrub with vigorous, erect habit, and highly scented white flowers, which good qualities have made it a favorite for many years. **Each, 50c.**

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered Syringa)—Similar to above with more vigorous growth and larger flowers. **Each, 50c.**

PHILADELPHUS MONT BLANC—Extremely fragrant and free-flowering; medium size flowers, on slender, upright branches; tall. **Each, 60c.**

PRIVET

PRIVET (Amoor River)—Well-known formal hedge plant for sheared hedges; resembles the California privet, but is much hardier; best for this climate. **Each, 30c.**

18 to 24 in., per 100.....	\$20.00
24 to 36 in., per 100.....	\$25.00

PRIVET (Regel's)—A very picturesque form with horizontal branches. Its dense growth and dark green persistent leaves make it a valuable plant for foundation or border planting, growing in shade and other impossible places. **Each, 50c.**



Philadelphus Coronarius

RHAMNUS CATHARTICA (Buckthorn)—Hardy, robust shrub of European origin; dark green, glossy foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. Grows 6 to 8 feet in height. **Each, 40c.**

RHAMNUS FRANGULA—A large shrub with numerous leafy branches. Leaves dark green, paler beneath, fading with tones of yellow, orange and red. Berries change from red to black in September. **Each, 50c.**

ROBINIA HISPIDA (Rose Acacia or Flowering Locust)—Medium sized shrub with compound leaves, and abundance of rose-colored flowers in loose racemes. **Each, 75c.**

RHODOTYPOS KERRIOIDES (White Kerria)—Handsome shrub usually 4 to 5 feet tall and native of Japan. Leaves and twigs bright green with white flowers resembling strawberry blossom. Blooms in late spring. **Each, 60c.**

SHRUBS—Continued

ROSA (Shrub Roses)

The following group of roses consists of hardy, vigorous varieties that require very little attention or pruning. Fine for the border or naturalistic groups, producing a profusion of single blooms, followed by a wealth of bright colored fruits that prolong their beauty well into the winter months. For Garden varieties see page 26.

ROSA CANINA (Dog Rose)—Single, pink flowers in June, followed by orange-red fruit. Native of Europe. **Each, 40c.**

ROSA BLANDA (Meadow Rose)—Slender, reddish-purple branches, almost thornless. Bright pink, May flowers. **Each, 50c.**

ROSA MULTIFLORA (Japanese Rose)—Half climbing or drooping branches literally covered with fragrant, half double white flowers. Fine for shrub border. **Each, 40c.**

ROSA NITIDA (Dwarf Prickly Swamp Rose)—Low, upright shrub, glossy foliage, single pink flowers almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. **Each, 45c.**

ROSA RUGOSA (Japanese Wrinkled Rose)—Dark green, wrinkled foliage, with deep pink or white, single blossoms in large clusters. One of the best for shrub border or foundation planting. **Each, 50c.**

ROSA WICHURAIANA (Memorial Rose)—Shrub with half creeping or prostrate branches, glossy green leaves, and large, single, white flowers in clusters. Good for covering banks and rockeries. Its trailing habit and almost evergreen foliage make it valuable for a grave cover. **Each, 60c.**

ROSA SETIGERA (Illinois Prairie Rose)—Single, deep rose-colored flowers in June. One of hardest for natural planting. **Each, 50c.**

RHUS (Sumac)

A large family of highly ornamental and picturesque shrubs of wonderful foliage, and brilliant fall coloring. Indispensable for shrubbery planting of any kind to brighten up the fall landscape. The best varieties are represented as follows:

RHUS AROMATICA (Fragrant Sumac)—Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. Flowers yellow in clusters along stem, followed by red berries. Leaves brilliant scarlet in fall. **Each, 50c.**

RHUS COPALLINA (Upland or Shining Sumac)—Grows to 5 or 6 feet tall, with very glossy foliage which turns in fall from bronze color to bright scarlet. **Each, 60c.**

RHUS COTINUS (Purple Fringed or Smoke Bush)—Large shrub with round leaves, and large, mist-like flowers of purple turning to brown. **Each, 60c.**

RHUS GLABRA (Smooth Sumac)—Large shrub with branches taking the shape of stag horns. Very picturesque. **Each, 40c.**

RHUS HIRTA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Stag-horn Sumac)—Similar in growth to the preceding, but having finely cut leaves, resembling fern leaves, which turn to brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. **Each, 60c.**

SAMBUCUS (Elder)

Shrubs of strong growth, and ornamental in fruit, flowers and foliage. They will grow in wet or shady places, and are used for natural groupings. The following varieties are most effective:

SAMBUCUS AUREA (Golden Elder)—Leaves bright yellow. Black berries in large clusters. **Each, 40c.**

SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (Common Elder)—Strong growing shrub with edible berries in large, flat clusters. **Each, 35c.**



Rosa Rugosa



Spirea Van Houttei

SAMBUCUS—Continued

SAMBUCUS NIGRA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Elder)—Similar to *canadensis* except with finely cut foliage, making a very handsome and desirable shrub. **Each, 40c.**

SAMBUCUS PUBENS (Red-berried Elder)—Shrub growing from 5 to 7 feet in height, with bright red berries. Good for planting among other shrubs. **Each, 40c.**

SPIREA (Bridal Wreath)

Large family of shrubs of refined, graceful habits, suitable to plant in almost any situation. The great abundance of blossoms, and variation of color and season of bloom, make them very popular, and as widely planted as any group of shrubs under cultivation. Varieties as follows:

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—Low growing type of compact habit, with flat clusters of rose-colored flowers throughout the season. Fine for cut-flowers. **Each, 50c.**

SPIREA CALLOSA—Upright, growing to 3 or 4 feet high. Dark green foliage and flat clusters of light pink flowers. **Each, 50c.**

SPIREA BILLIARDI—Upright growing from 3 to 4 feet high, with long, dense spikes of pink flowers. Fine for terraces and dry places. **Each, 40c.**

SPIREA FROEBELI (Froebel's Spirea)—Graceful shrub growing to 3 to 4 feet in height, producing numerous flat clusters of dark pink flowers in late spring and summer. Good summer and autumn foliage. **Each, 50c.**

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA (Ninebark)—Tall, vigorous shrub attaining a height of from 8 to 10 feet, and covered with flat clusters of white flowers in June which later turn to pink, and followed by attractive seed pods. Very ornamental for large screen planting or for lawn specimens. **Each, 40c.**

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA AUREA (Golden Ninebark)—similar to the preceding except it has bright golden leaves in spring. **Each, 50c.**

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Plum-leaved Spirea)—Pretty shrub with shining foliage turning to bright autumn colors, and white double flowers. **Each, 50c.**



Spirea Anthony Waterer

SPIREA SALICIFOLIA (Willow-leaved Spirea)—Erect growing shrub with narrow leaves and panicles of white flowers from June until September. **Each, 40c.**

SPIREA THUNBERGII (Snow Garland)—Low, graceful shrub of fine texture in branch and leaf. Early, white flowers. Fine for foundation planting. **Each, 50c.**

SPIREA—Continued

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath)—One of the finest of flowering shrubs, and probably none so popular or widely planted. A clean, vigorous shrub with excellent foliage and graceful, drooping branches covered with white bloom in May. Its adaptability to almost any soil or situation makes it one of the most desirable shrubs under cultivation. **Price, first class, 2 to 3 feet, each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50. Heavy grade, 3 to 4 feet, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50. Extra heavy, 4 to 5 feet, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.50.**

SYMPHORICARPOS RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)—Small, rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of white, waxy fruits that hang on far into the winter. **Each, 50c.**

SYMPHORICARPOS VULGARIS (Coralberry)—Low, graceful shrub, laden with coral-colored berries in winter. Its graceful habit and fine texture in foliage and twigs, make it one of the best for foundation planting and the border. **Each, 40c; per 10, \$3.50.**

SYRINGA VULGARIS (Common Purple Lilac)—Large, old-fashioned shrub with bluish-purple flowers, sweet scented. **Each, 50c.**

SYRINGA PERSICA (Persian Lilac)—Lighter growing shrub than the preceding, light purple flowers. **Each, 60c.**

TAMARIX AFRICANA (African Tamarix)—Light, feathery foliage. Fine for contrast. **Each, 60c.**

TAMARIX AMURENSE (Tamarix)—Resembles the preceding, but with blue-green foliage, and darker bark. Flowers pink. **Each, 60c.**

VIBURNUMS (The Arrow Woods or Snowballs)

A family of sturdy shrubs, with artistically arranged foliage and colored fruits, much used for inside winter decorations. Most of them like partial shade, but do well in most any situation. The following are some of the best:

VIBURNUM DENTATUM (Arrow Wood)—Upright, growing to 6 feet in height, with light green dentated leaves. Fruit blue-black. **Each, 60c.**

VIBURNUM LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)—Large shrub to 10 feet, with fuzzy foliage light green above and silvery beneath. Large clusters of flowers followed by red fruits. **Each, 60c.**

VIBURNUM MOLLE—Resembles V. Dentatum, but with large and darker green foliage. **Each, 60c.**

VIBURNUM OPULUS (High Bush Cranberry)—Tall and upright, with good foliage and especially decorative red fruits in large clusters. Fine for screen planting. **Each, 50c.**

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)—Old-fashioned, hardy bush, worthy of a place among the shrubs, and characterized by its large clusters of white flowers resembling snowballs. **Each, 50c.**



Syringa Persica



Tamarix Amurensis



Weigela Rosa

WEIGELA

WEIGELA ROSEA (Rose-colored Weigela or *Diervilla Florida*)—Very free-flowering shrub, growing 5 to 7 feet high. Flowers pink in June. **Each, 75c.**

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE (Hybrid Weigela)—The best red-flowered variety of Weigelas. Almost a continuous bloomer. **Each, \$1.00.**
WEIGELA CANDIDA—Very beautiful green foliage; white flowers; blooms in the early spring. **Price, each, 50c.**

SHRUBS ADAPTED TO SHADY PLACES

It is quite often that plantings are required in the shade of the house or under large trees. The following shrubs will grow in shade and give good results. In places that have been shaded for a considerable time the soil often becomes sour, and few varieties of shrubs or plants will thrive in it without the application of lime to counteract the acidity:

Japanese Barberry; Sumac, in variety; Flowering Currant; Forsythia; Choke Cherry; Coralberry; Viburnums; Red-barked Dogwood; Hydrangea Arborescens; Deutzia, in variety; Privet; Snowberry.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR HEDGING

The following varieties of trees and shrubs are recommended for planting for ornamental hedges. Plants should be set from 8 to 12 inches apart, according to the height hedge wanted. And if it is desirable to have the hedge very thick at the bottom they should be set in double rows.

Prepare the ground for a hedge by spading full 10 inches deep and a space 3 feet wide, the length required, and set the plants in the middle of the spading and keep well cultivated the first year. All plants except evergreens should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground, after planting, to make them branch low.

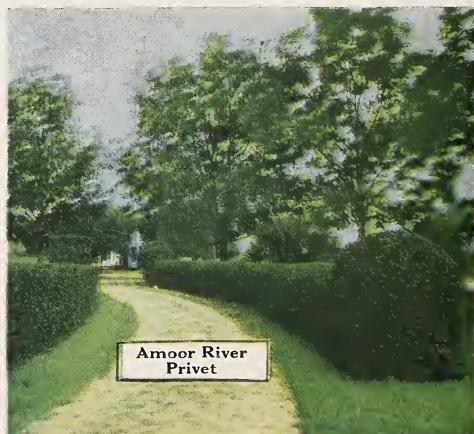
The following kinds may be sheared to any desired form:

BERBERIS THUNBERGII (Japanese Barberry)—12 to 15 inches, stocky. **Per 100, \$18.00.**

ARBOR VITAE (White Cedar)—Best Evergreen hedging, 18 to 24 inches. **Per 100, \$40.00.**

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (Bridal Wreath)—Stocky plants, 2 to 3 feet. **Per 100, \$25.00.**

PRIVET AMOOR RIVER—Best hardy kind, 18 to 24 inches. **Per 100, \$20.00.**



Amoor River Privet

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals find no room. For home embellishment there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well-placed and appropriate vines. The enchanting pergola, shady arbor and veranda, or clinging wall cover, gives that artistic effect that no other treatment can produce. Climbing vines add comfort, perfume and flowers.

Vines should have deep, rich soil, without which these charming shrubs will be both disappointing and commonplace. Generally vines about the house get set in a mixture of clay, brick-bats, cinders, and building refuse, and the owner finally decides that vines are not much good, while if the ground had been prepared by filling in with good rich soil before planting, and mulched heavily with well-rotted manure in the fall, the results would be most satisfactory.

LONICERA HALLIANA (Japan Honeysuckle)—Strong grower; holds foliage until early winter. Very popular vine, because it is unexcelled as a porch vine or wall cover. **Each, 50c.**

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS (Trumpet Honeysuckle)—Very showy, splendid for porches. **Each, 50c.**

LYCIUM VULGARE (Matrimony Vine)—Very showy vine with coral-red or scarlet berries borne in great profusion. **Each, 40c.**

KUDZU VINE—Large foliage and dense shade, growing 50 feet in one season. Flowers rosy-purple, pea-shaped, in August. **Each, 50c.**

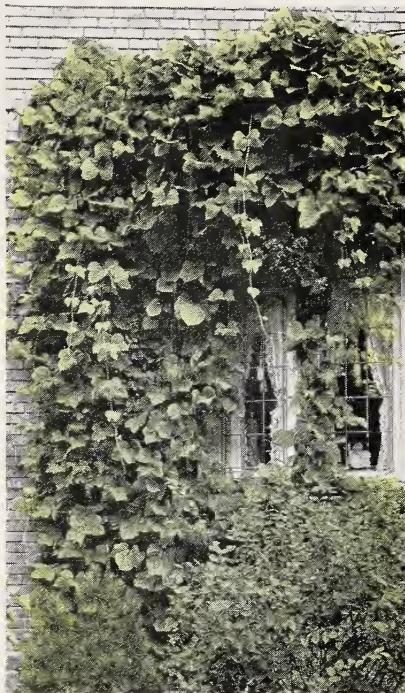
WISTERIA CHINENSIS (Purple Wisteria)—Well-known hardy climber. **Each, 50c.**

VINCA MINOR (Common Periwinkle)—Hardy, old-fashioned evergreen creeper well adapted for ground cover and rockeries. Leaves dark green and glossy; flowers blue. Fine for grave cover. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.**

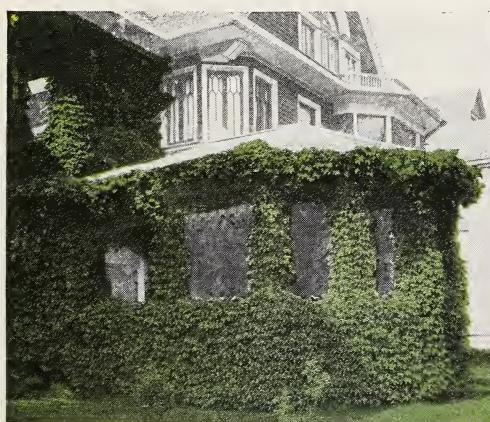
ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe Vine)—A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish-colored flowers, resembling in shape a pipe. Its flowers, however, are of little value compared to its light-green leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early spring to late fall; perfectly hardy. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each.**

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (Boston Ivy)—Forms a dense mass of green foliage turning crimson-scarlet in the fall. **Each, 75c.**

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI (Engelmann's Ivy)—Small-leaved variety of the American Ivy; very hardy, strong growing, and easy to get started. **Each, 40c.** One of the best for covering brick or stone work.



Kudzu Vine



Boston Ivy

CLEMATIS JACKMANI—Large, purple flowers, very hardy. **Each, \$1.00.**

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Virgin's Bower)—Small, white and fragrant flowers in feathery panicles, blooming late in season. Fine for porches. **Each, 75c.**

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (American Bitter-sweet)—Well-known native climber. **Each, 50c.**

LAWN GRASS SEED

By using our specially prepared lawn grass seed mixture, a deep green, velvety sward can be produced in from four to six weeks.

Price, Chicago Park Lawn, per pound, 50c.

Shady Nook—Fine for sheltered and shady places, **50c per pound.**

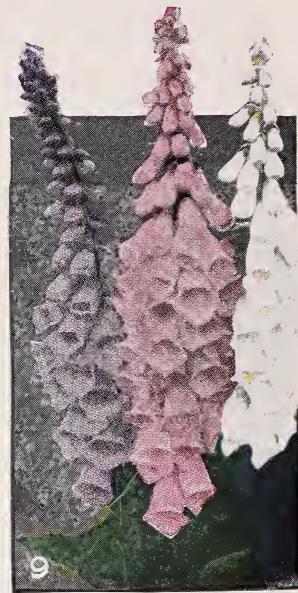
Note—Ground in the shade that is sour and covered with moss so nothing else grows, should have an application of lime, one bushel to each 1,000 square feet.



Dianthus—Sweet William



Coreopsis Lanceolata



Digitalis—Foxglove

HARDY PERENNIALS

Hardy perennials appeal most especially to people that haven't the time to bother with plants that have to be reset every spring. One can have just as gorgeous displays of flowers by the use of hardy plants as with annuals, and they will live and increase in beauty each year. There are gardens where clumps of some of the old favorites have outlived three generations of owners.

Many kinds are up and in bloom before it is time to think about setting out annuals, and with a small border planting there is no time during the entire season but what one will find a wealth of bloom from some one or more kinds of these most popular plants.

A garden of **hardy perennials** is a most important adjunct to the home, and the showy Peonies, Irises, Phlox, Hollyhocks, and the like, add a charm that can be had in no other way.

All strong field-grown plants, and will bloom the first season.

ANCHUSA ITALICA—Dropmore variety; 5 to 6 feet high with spikes of beautiful blue flowers the entire season. **Price, each, 35c.**

ALTHEA ROSEA (Hollyhocks)—Strong clumps, all colors, double or single. **Price, each, 30c.**

AQUILEGIA CAERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Flowers two inches across tinted with blue and light yellow. **Each, 35c.**

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—Bushy plants; 5 feet high with aster-like flowers; profusely covering the entire plant during the late fall. **Each, 30c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUMS (Hardy)—Old-fashioned perennial or homestead plant, with blooms of various colors. **Each, 25c.**

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—Flowers rich golden yellow, borne in great profusion nearly the entire summer. **Price, each, 35c.**

DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA (Larkspur)—Flowers light blue, blooms the entire season. **35c.**

DELPHINIUM FORMOSUM (Larkspur)—Dark blue, very desirable. **Each, 35c.**

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—Old-fashioned garden pinks. **Each, 35c.**

DIGITALIS (Purple Foxglove)—Flowers in immense spikes during July and August. **Each 35c.**

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA (White Day Lily)—White flowers, 4 to 6 inches long, borne in large clusters. **Each, 35c.**

GAILLARDIA—Extra hardy, flowers the entire season; orange colored. **Each, 25c.**

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA (Lemon Lily)—Blooms June and July. **Each, 25c.**

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during July and August it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers, forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. When cut it is exquisite in combination with other flowers. **Each, 40c.**



Iris



Phlox Paniculata



Shasta Daisy

HARDY PERENNIALS—Concluded.

POPPY (Oriental)—Brilliant orange scarlet; very showy; June. **Each, 50c.**

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)—One of the most beautiful border plants in cultivation, its numerous branches crowded with deep bells, the soft edges rolled back and fluted; blooms mid-summer; height 2 feet. Have 3 varieties, blue, pink and white. **Each, 50c.**

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not)—Few flowers are more admired than the Forget-me-nots. They may be used for beds or borders and continue to bloom thru the season until fall. **Each, 35c.**

LILUM CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily)—Considered to be the Lily of the Bible. Bloom pure white, 3 to 4 inches long and as wide; delicately fragrant. Late June, July. Of easy culture in most any soil. **Strong bulbs, each, 75c.**

IRIS, LIBERTY—Great variety of colors, blooms early. **Each, 15c.**

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japanese Iris)—Various colors, blooms in June. **Each, 50c.**

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue)—Showy perennial suitable for bedding or borders; bears spikes of Gloxinia-like flowers in a variety of colors; blooming from early summer until frost. **Each, 40c.**

HARDY PINKS—A universal favorite, hardy, much used in old-fashioned gardens as edging for beds; clove-scented flowers; blooming during the season. **Each, 40c.**

HARDY CARNATIONS—Blooms the entire season; fine for cut-flowers; should have slight protection during the winter. **Each, 40c.**

SEDUM SPECTABILIS BRILLIANT (Stone Crop)—Of upright growth, 15 to 18 inches high. Foliage rounded, thick and rubbery, crowned with massive flat cymes of dark crimson flowers. Will grow in any soil. **Each, 50c.**

PHLOX PANICULATA (Hardy Garden Phlox)—Finest colors; blooms July to October. **Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00.**

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Painted Daisies)—Beautiful plants with feathery foliage and blooms like painted daisies, coming in June. Truly an artist's flower. **Each, 40c.**

RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW—Fine, double golden yellow, blooms summer and fall. **Each, 30c.**

SHASTA DAISY (Burbank's)—Blooms 4 to 6 inches across, white. **Each, 25c.**

TRITOMA PFITZERI (Red-hot Poker, or Torch Lily)—Blooms from mid-summer until November; very showy. **Each, 25c.**

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—Sword-like evergreen foliage, fragrant, creamy white flowers. **Each, 25c.**

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These can be used in many ways in beautifying grounds and are showy, planted either in mass for bordering shrubberies.

MISCANTHUS SINENSIS (Narrow Leaved Eulalia)—Three to five feet. **Each, 35c.**

MISCANTHUS JAPONICA (Japanese Eulalia)—Six to eight feet tall. **Each, 35c.**

ROSES

There is nothing in flowers that takes the place of Roses. There is nothing in flowers that can compare with them in beauty, grace, and ornamentation. It is surely the Queen of Flowers. There is no other flower that is quite as appropriate for decoration.

In this Latitude only the hardiest varieties of Roses can be grown with success unless they have some winter protection. By laying the bushes down and covering with coarse materials or wrapping with straw or burlap, the half-hardy varieties may be grown with good results, and one is amply repaid for the trouble. By planting the proper selection of kinds one may have a succession of bloom from June until freezing weather in October.

In planting Roses one should bear in mind that new and vigorous growth is what produces the bloom, and this can be attained only by cutting back the top to within three or four inches of the ground as soon as planted. Another essential is good, deep, rich soil and clean cultivation; these are absolutely necessary for success.

Roses must have a sunny situation and are not to be planted in the shade of trees or buildings.

Our Stock contains a variety of colors and is the very best for this latitude. The plants are two-year-old field grown, are in good dormant condition, and will bloom the first season. They are not to be compared to greenhouse plants from small thumb-pots sold at a low price.

BEDDING VARIETIES

Price, each, 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

The following varieties are dwarf in habit, growing only about eighteen inches in height and bloom full the entire season from June until November, and admirably adapted for planting in beds or for bordering beds of shrubs or other Roses. They should have some protection during the winter.

BABY RAMBLER—Dark crimson and very dwarf, blooms full all the time.

CECILE BRUNNER (The Fairy, or Sweetheart Rose)—A Polyantha variety with dainty double little flowers of



Crimson Rambler

perfect form produced in many flowered graceful sprays; color a soft rosy-pink on a rich creamy-white ground.

ELLEN POULSON—A most floriferous dark, brilliant pink, very sweetly scented.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Price, each, 75c.

F. K. DRUSCHKI—Large, pure white; ever blooming.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Brilliant crimson; an old favorite.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color; very large and fragrant.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—This is a Rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time.

CLIMBING VARIETIES

Price, each, 75c.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Dark crimson, strong grower, well known, popular cluster Rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Delicate shell pink, foliage much finer than the Crimson Rambler; bloom in large clusters.

WHITE DOROTHY—A magnificent, pure white clustered Rose, with good strong virility and climbing habit, counterpart of the pink Dorothy Perkins. The vines are a sheet of white during their blooming period, probably the most satisfactory white hardy climber ever produced.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

ILLINOIS ROSE—Native of Illinois; blooms single light pink; season two weeks after other varieties are past. Good foliage and extremely hardy. Price, each, 50c.

ROSA RUGOSA—Japanese wrinkled Rose; perfectly hardy and fine for massing with other shrubs. Price, each, 50c.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Very early double yellow Rose, blooming profusely in June. Old and well known variety. Price, each, \$1.00.

MADAM PLANTIER—White June Rose of great beauty; wonderful bloomer. Price, each, 50c.

LUXEMBOURG—Moss Rose of dark crimson color; one of the finest of this class. Price, each, 75c.



Gruss an Teplitz



Peonies—Queen of Spring Flowers

INGELS' HARDY PEONIES

The Peonies are perfectly hardy in any situation and live from year to year with the least of attention and grow in beauty each year. They will thrive as well in shady situations, and by the application of a mulch of well rotted manure each year one may have a wealth of bloom not attained in any other plant. They are well adapted for massing in beds and particularly adapted for planting in groups throughout the Perennial or Shrubbery border. With the wonderfully improved kinds recently introduced they may well be termed the "Queen of Spring Flowers." We have to offer the finest late introductions in Red, White, and Pink. Price, strong clumps, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

When to Order. To avoid disappointment in getting varieties wanted one should place the order **early** to be shipped at planting time. Besides we can give our customers much better service if we have the order early.

In this latitude, we consider spring planting preferable, although a good many hardy trees and plants can be transplanted in the fall with success, but stock that is inclined to be tender is injured to some extent by being planted in the fall this far north. Where planting is done in the fall it should be deferred as late as possible to give the stock time to fully ripen. When fully matured it will stand the winter usually without injury.

Care of Stock on Arrival. If stock appears dry when received from being long on the road place them with their roots in water or bury roots and top in moist dirt for a few days until revived before planting. It is very important that the package should be opened up immediately to ascertain its condition, instead of allowing it to lie around several days until you are ready to plant.

Mulching. Good cultivation is the best mulch during the early part of the summer, but as the weather becomes hot and dry a mulching of coarse litter will hold moisture and be of benefit.

Planting. Do not expose roots to sun and wind for any length of time. It is highly injurious, and fatal to Evergreens. Cut back all roots to good live tissue. A freshly cut root will start into growth very much sooner than one with an old or broken wound.

Fill in around the roots with good mellow dirt, without trash of any kind. Roots in order to draw moisture from the soil must have the soil packed firmly around them. A good plan is to flood the hole with water during the process of filling.

The hole should be dug twice the size necessary to receive the roots.

Labels—Remove all labels as soon as planted, as they will surely injure the tree as soon as the bark begins to swell.

Cultivation. Hoe or cultivate frequently during the growing season. Nothing can thrive if the weeds or grass are allowed to sap the life out of the soil.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

	Apart in			Apart in					
	Rows	Apart	Rows	Rows	Apart				
Blackberry.....	8	feet	2	feet	Apple.....	30	feet	20	feet
Gooseberry.....	6	feet	4	feet	Pear.....	16	feet	12	feet
Currant.....	6	feet	4	feet	Plum.....	20	feet	16	feet
Strawberry.....	3	feet	2	feet	Peach.....	16	feet	10	feet
Asparagus.....	3	feet	2	feet	Grape.....	7	feet	6	feet
					Raspberry.....	7	feet	3	feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil, plant closer.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are invaluable for beautifying grounds. They are used for specimens on the lawn and also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. For winter cheer they are unexcelled. Their bright warm foliage is always a welcome note in the landscape, but with the branches arched and laden with snow the deep green needles standing out in the contrast, they present a picture of indescribable beauty.



Irish Juniper

For planting around the house as a foundation planting, they give a color and warmth that cannot be obtained with any other trees. Only an inspection of our stock can give an adequate idea of the variety of color effects they present. There are deepest and lightest greens, bright and sombre golden tints, and soft steel-greys and blues.

A good many fail with evergreens on account of improper treatment. In transplanting, the roots should never be allowed to become dry, as no amount of soaking will restore them.

The large-sized specimen trees we furnish with a ball of dirt, which insures the success of transplanting. The large trees produce an immediate effect. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly sewed in burlap (B. & B.) may be shipped to any part of the country and planted with success.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE (White Cedar)

One of the most valuable of the Native Evergreens and one of the most rapid growers. While it does not make an extremely lofty tree it grows to fifteen or twenty feet in a very few years.

Is a native of the northern part of the U. S. and there is a remnant of a wild grove in the northeastern part of Knox county, Illinois, at the present time. It of course succeeds farther south and seems to thrive in any situation, either wet or dry.

The very best Evergreens for windbreaks, and the mature trees are the most used for telegraph poles and posts. Makes one of the best ornamental hedges and can be trimmed in any desired shape.

THE JUNIPERS

Represent a very large and varied family and grow in a great many shapes and forms, from an upright like the Irish Juniper to low, trailing kinds like the Savin or Ground Juniper. The different kinds vary in color of foliage, all shades of green, steel blue, bronze and yellow being represented, which when planted in groups or masses, give a very striking and pleasing effect. The dwarf kinds are fine for bedding or planting around the foundation of dwellings, instead of Shrubs.

THE PINES

Are more striking and diverse in character than any other of the Evergreen family. The leaves of the Pines are needle shape and the branches are borne in whorls or tiers, each whorl representing a season's growth. This group includes varieties from the tall, upright forms to the dwarf and spreading kinds, making them available for planting on the smallest lawn or largest estate as individual specimens.

"Plant a tree, Jock, it will be growing while you're sleeping."



Only Evergreen Trees Can Add Charm and Dignity to Your Home

EVERGREENS—Continued

	Height	Each	Per 10
American Arbor Vitae —Tall rapid growing evergreen, sometimes called White Cedar. Used for posts, telegraph poles, etc. Fine for windbreaks or ornamental hedging, can be sheared in any form.....	15 to 18 in. 18 to 24 in. 2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40 .60 .75	\$3.50 5.00 6.00
Arbor Vitae, Pyramidalis —Close upright habit.....	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	.....
Arbor Vitae, Globosa —Dense, round shape, dwarf. Suitable for bedding and foundation planting.....	12 to 15 in.	2.00	.....
Irish Juniper —Dwarf growing of very columnar habit, bluish-green foliage. Suitable in formal or architectural gardens and avenues; fine for cemetery planting.....	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	2.50 3.50	.....
Juniperus glauca —Blue Cedar, same form and habit as the Red Cedar with blue foliage. Planted with other evergreens gives fine color effect. Dug with ball of earth.....	7 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft.	12.00 15.00	.....
Juniperus canarii —Tufted Cedar, very dark-green foliage during the winter. A very distinct variety.....	7 to 8 ft. 8 to 10 ft.	12.00 15.00	.....
Juniperus schottii —Of very upright habit; light green color thruout the winter.....	7 to 8 ft. 8 to 9 ft.	10.00 12.00	.....
Juniperus virginiana —Common Red Cedar, blue-green color during summer and dark bronze in the winter	3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.	2.50 4.00	.....
Pine, White —A tall, fast-growing native tree from which our best pine lumber comes. Makes beautiful specimen tree.....	18 to 24 in. 3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft. 8 to 10 ft. 2 ft. Spr.	.50 1.50 3.00 12.00 7.50	.....
Pine, Mugo (Dwarf Pine) —Very dense globular form, used in pairs as markers or group foundation planting and bedding.....			

EVERGREENS—Continued

	Height	Each	Per 10
Pine, <i>Pondorosa</i> (Heavy or Bull Pine)—Very long leaves, contrasts well with other Evergreens in group planting.....	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	.....
	4 to 5 ft.	3.50	.....
Pine, <i>Densiflora</i> (Japanese Red Pine)—Similar to our White Pine but more dense growth. Makes very rapid growth while young	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	.....
Spruce, <i>Norway</i> —Large tree of Northern Europe. Fine for specimen planting or windbreaks. Makes very rapid growth, tall and symmetrical habit.....	15 to 18 in.	.40	3.00
	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	.....
	7 to 9 ft.	12.00	.....

RETINISPORA (Japanese Cypress)

Beautiful hardy evergreens from Japan, with fern-like foliage and graceful habit. Similar to our Arbor Vitae. The following varieties:

Retinispora, <i>plumosa</i> —Very graceful plume-like foliage of moderate slow growth.....	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	.....
Retinispora, <i>plumosa aurea</i> —Same as the above with yellow tipped foliage.....	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	.....
Retinispora, <i>pisifera</i> —Open and tall in growth, with branches pendulous at the tips; foliage feathery, light-green, glaucous beneath.....	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	.....
Retinispora, <i>argenta</i> —Extremely dwarf round form, with whitish tipped foliage; fine for vases or tubs, also for foundation planting	10 to 12 in.	2.50	.....

The above prices include ball of earth, securely burlapped and bound, which insures them to live. This does not include such sizes as are quoted at less than one dollar. Where trees are to be shipped, the cost of crating or boxing will be added at actual cost only.

Note—We have on hand a number of large Specimen trees of Pine, Spruce, Fir and Arbor Vitae, running from six to twenty feet in height that we can supply with ball of dirt. These will give an immediate effect. Parties interested in large trees would do well to inspect our stock. **Prices on application.**

If you have grounds you want ornamented with trees and shrubs, write us. We furnish plans and estimates to our customers at nominal cost. When you buy nursery stock of us you are dealing directly with the grower and have no middleman's profits to pay. If you do not get just what you order, you know just where to find us.



American Arbor Vitae

Remember, we visit grounds, either private or public, and give suggestions for beautifying with shrubs and plants. Owing to our immense stock of ornamentals we are able to make very low prices on a quantity. Correspondence invited.



Arbor Vitae *Pyramidalis* and Arbor Vitae *Globosa* in Nursery Row

Order Sheet

**PLEASE USE THIS SHEET
WHEN ORDERING**

No.

HOW TO ORDER—Fill out this sheet with the items you want. Be sure to give the size and Catalog Price, enclosing Postal Money Order, Bank Draft, or Personal Check for full amount of order. If ordered by mail or parcel post, the amount of postage should be added. On request we give the exact postage required to any Postoffice in the United States on any particular order.

Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs. to your names.

Orders less than \$1.00, add 25c for packing;

**Amount Enclosed
With This Order**

§ | Cts.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS

Date..... 1926

Name _____

Postoffice

,State

Street and No.

R. F. D. No.

Express Office or Freight Station

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

MY GUARANTEE: While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

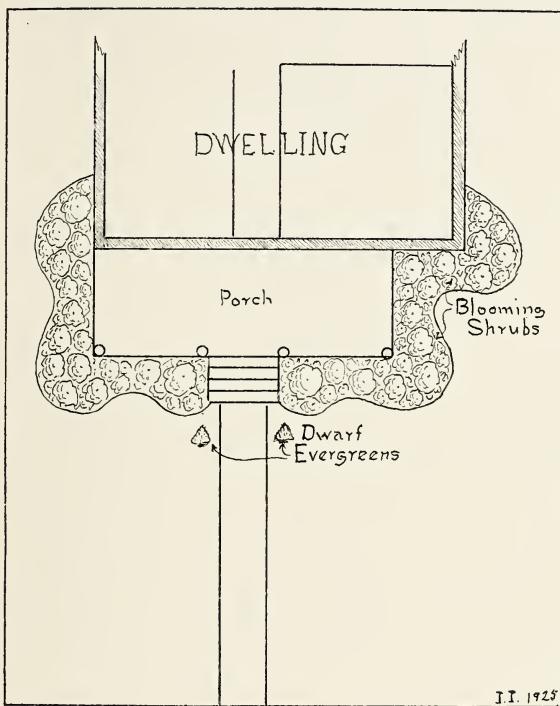
Please write below the names and addresses of your friends who are interested in and buyers of TREES, PLANTS, Etc.

Note—Five will be furnished at the 10 rate; fifty at the 100 rate; and five hundred at the 1,000 rate.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All claims for error or shortage must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, as we do not guarantee beyond delivery.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

To show the arrangement for planting the front of an ordinary dwelling we have given the accompanying illustration. This represents a planting of Shrubs with varied colored foliage and bloom. Please note that the angles of the building are planted a little heavier than the other areas.



If you want to beautify your home grounds you would save not only money but many regrets by letting us do the work. We furnish designs and estimates free to our customers and are able to execute any job by furnishing everything from start to finish.

Our large stock of Ornamentals puts us out of reach of any honest competition. No dwelling can be a real home until properly planted, and the expense is so small no one need go without.

INFORMATION ON SPRAYING

Information that the average farmer and fruit grower are ignorant of:

There are two distinct kinds of insects—those that eat foliage (chewing insects) and those that suck the juices of trees and plants (sucking insects). The former are controlled by putting poison on the foliage and the other by a direct application of poison to the insect.

There are a number of arsenical poisons that can be used by diluting with water or Hydrated Lime. We find that Arsenate of Lead is as good as any, using one pound of the lead with four pounds of lime to fifty gallons of water, for chewing insects.

For sucking insects, any of the miscible oils (oil emulsion) may be used; also, Nicotine Sulphate, either of which when diluted must be sprayed directly upon the insects.

Any of the spraying chemicals can be obtained of your druggist, and directions will be found on the containers.

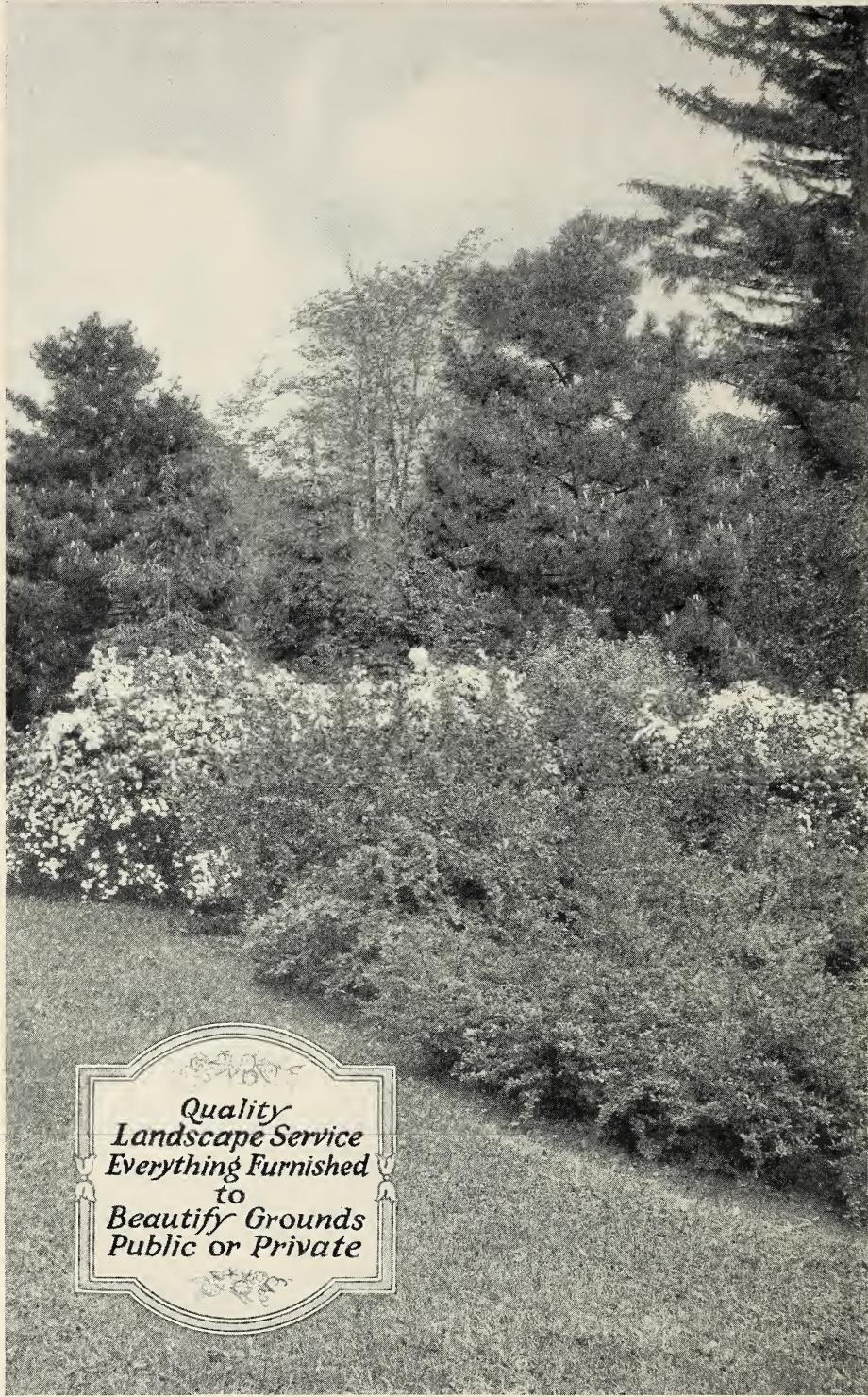
The Codling Moth is the worst enemy the apple grower has to contend with and, uncontrolled, will usually put a worm in each apple.

The first brood of eggs are layed in the calyx or blossom end of the young apple when very small. Now if the poison can be sprayed into the calyx early it will be protected from the little worm that hatches from the moth's egg layed there.

To get the poison into the calyx ahead of the worm is the problem. As the calyx in most varieties closes down soon after the young apple begins to swell or grow, which is soon after the blossom falls, the spraying must be done immediately while the calyx is wide open. The rule is to spray when the blossoms are half off. This is called the Calyx Spray and is the most important of all.

Fungus diseases, such as canker, brown-rot, scab, leaf-blotch, blight, etc., are controlled by spraying with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux, either of which may be applied at the same time as the poisons.

Write State University of Illinois at Urbana for Spray Bulletin.



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